

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16TH, 1895.

NUMBER 29

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Althion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Company,
Ac, &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concilio Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

7, Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and 32, Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.
Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottled, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,
Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRELLEN & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,
Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands
Rua da Alameda, 83.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PURE CEYLON TEA

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe — black.

Gun powder — green.

SOLE AGENTS,

CAMBIASO & Co.
58 & 60, Rua do Ouvidor

→ AO PREÇO FIXO ←

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158
Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plaza inclinada, rua do Pinheiro) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,
ASSEMBLEIA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARIAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger
Cars for broad and narrow gauge
Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

TO LET

With board, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place, showerbath etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes.

For information apply to
LONDON STORE,
No. 31, Ouvidor,
or to Mrs. FOLLEY,
Rua Hunnysa No. 6.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
SONOS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Finest of Materials.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.

Show Cards, Labels, Cigarettes.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. N. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

Pears' Soap,

Tooth Brushes,

Perfumery.

White P. K. Neckties,

Black Satin scarfs

35¢

below any house.

S. STANLEY JACOBS,

Rua Sete de Setembro, 73



For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. 8500 50 Varieties, Rs. 58000
30 Varieties, Rs. 18000 60 Varieties, Rs. 708000
40 Varieties, Rs. 48000 80 Varieties, Rs. 208000
100 Varieties, Rs. 508000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Kardies—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from
1843 to 1894..... Rs. 3500.

English spoken.

CASA PHILATELICA.

8A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula

near Largo S. Francisco.

AUX TUILERIES Rua da Quitanda 62.

One of the largest drygood
stores in this city.

Our stock is well assorted in every
kind and style of beautiful silks
and wollen dress goods, etc.

Open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 1/2 P. M.

Quirino Irmãos & C.^{ia}

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:

Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the
Managing-Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1889.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1º de Março, No. 73.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOLCapital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers the best of guarantees at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
Reserve fund .. £ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY
Established 1836Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem CardiffA constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 992. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 71, Rua 1º de Março.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5, TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO. 1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOUTH, Shropshire }Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

75, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Patropia. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—65, Rua 1º de Março and
Patropia. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—65, Rua 1º de
Março. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning serv-
ice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cateado. English services: at 12 m.Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sun-
days: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINER and JOSE
DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m.
at Fabrica Canica, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev.
Jolo Tavaré.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7
p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanema No. 13.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Estenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 15, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Praves, professor of Histology, spec-
ialty of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.
Office: 23, Rua de Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 98
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical
books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For details apply to the Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
food, clothing, and other necessities received at the Mission
or at No. 35, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquim, No. 175.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Payers, 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m.
Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian government has refused to re-
consider the decree of June 20th, 1894, imposing
a fine of £5,000 on the Peruvian Corporation for
alleged non-compliance with its original contract.—The treasury in Peru must be in a bad way
surely, if we may judge from the unignited
methods adopted for raising money. According
to the *Mail* of the 1st ult. a series of new postage
stamps, bearing a portrait of Píedra, would soon
be issued for one day only. The funds are to be
used for the new postoffice, but this will not
satisfy the speculation.—The Peruvian government having formed out
the stamp tax, the tax-contractor has not only an-
nounced that every receipt over 10 soles must bear
his legal stamp, but he promises double the value
of the required stamp to any person who brings
him an unstamped receipt, and threatens domes-
tic visits to see whether the law is being observ-
ed. Peru still claims to be a republic.—With the habitual dilatoriness of public offi-
cials, the mint has not up to the present been
provided with dies for coining the \$10 and \$20
pieces, and even of \$5 pieces the whole amount
coined is relatively small, so that the gold paid
out in exchange for "vales del tesoro" and notes,
up till now has been principally in sovereigns. The
banks have not therefore had enough Chilean gold
to satisfy the public demand, and the sovereigns
are not popular for purposes of currency, \$ 13½
being certainly a most inconvenient denomination.
For the present, therefore, little gold is to be seen
in actual circulation, but the public is satisfied to
know that it is to be had on demand, and that the
regime of inconvertible paper currency which has
hounded Chile for 17 years is a thing of the past.
—*Valparaiso Review* for June.—At a meeting of the democratic party in Lima
on May 30th, at which Píedra, president, it was
unanimously resolved: That the ten years fixed in
the treaty of peace with Chili for establishing the
definite nationality of Tacna and Arica had already
passed by without the various administrations in
Peru having done anything for their recovery; that
such facts may induce outsiders to believe that
Peru does not care to recover them; that as it was
impossible to doubt the faithful execution on the
part of Chili of the Ancon treaty, there could be
no question as to the definite nationality of the
aforementioned provinces:1st. It is therefore declared that it is the decided
will of the Peruvian nation to reacquire Tacna
and Arica at any sacrifice, protesting with all its
energy against the conduct of the past administra-
tion regarding this matter.
2nd. It is further declared that the democratic
party will charge all its representatives both in the
government and in congress to make the recovery
of the aforementioned provinces the primordial
object of their earliest efforts, in order to give
satisfaction to the purpose of the nation.—A government bill has also been presented to
the Chilean Congress aiming at the suppression of
the vice of drunkenness by heavy fines and pen-
alties. The *Chilian Times* says it is likely to pass
with few alterations.—Telegrams from Panama of the 12th report a
defeat for the Ecuador rebels at Puerto Viejo. The
bishop of the diocese is said to tucked up his
robes and led the government forces, falling
severely wounded at the end. It is refreshing to
see churchmen once more wielding the sword.—Up to 10-day no satisfactory solution has been
found for the ministerial crisis in Chili. On Satur-
day it was believed that a compromise had been
found, but at the last moment several of the per-
sons counted upon withdrew their names. President
Montt is evidently finding it much more difficult
to govern a mob of self-seeking politicians, than
to direct a revolution.—Among other additions to the fiscal burdens
imposed upon the Peruvian people, for the support
of professional agitators and politicians, we note a
proposition to increase foreign postage from 11 to
16 cents per each 5 grammes. The Peruvian offi-
cial has evidently not yet learned that an increase
rate will bring him little or no additional revenue,
while on the contrary a lower rate will increase
correspondence and add largely to the receipts.—An agreement was entered into by Chili and
Spain on May 25, 1894, to try all claims of
Spanish subjects arising out of the war against
Peru and Bolivia for the sum of 190,000 Chilean
silver dollars. This agreement has been ratified
by both countries, and the law was promulgated
on Monday, the 17th instant, the payment of the
stipulated sum of 190,000 dolrs. having to be made
in thirty days from that date.—*Chilian Times*,
June 22.—The estimated expenditure of Chili for 1896
is \$73,168,144.31, distributed as follows:

Interior	\$ 5,609,315.66
Foreign affairs, worship, and colonisation	2,554,483.67
Justice and public instruction ..	9,290,941.08
Finance	14,223,871.05
War	9,284,314.73
Marine	7,263,311.33
Industry and public works	24,785,564.29

—A report is current in Buenos Aires—which
is no guarantee for its accuracy—that the Bolivian
minister at Lima has presented an ultimatum to
the Peruvian government, demanding satisfaction
for an alleged violation of Bolivian territory by
Peruvian troops during the recent revolution. It
is said that Peru refuses to give the least satisfac-
tion. If the report is true, it may be considered
as an intrigue to manufacture hostility against
Peru so that the Bolivian government can carry out
its engagements under the recent treaty with Chili.—The offer of Mr. Carlos Rogers to supply the
state railways with 7,000 tons of rails and
corresponding fish plates has been accepted. One
half of the quantity is to be brought out by steamer,
and the other half by sailing vessels. Of the
total quantity 6,000 tons are to be of the ordinary
pattern, and 1,000 tons of the Tahon pattern. The
prices are the following:—\$4. 6r. 1d. for rails,
and \$5. 10s. 6d. for fish plates by steamer to
Tahuano or Valparaiso; \$4. 3s. 4d. for rails,
and \$5. 7s. 11d. for fish plates by steamer to Tal-
cualano or Valparaiso.—*Chilian Times*.—With the object of counteracting the designs
of the anti-conversionists, the Bank of Chili is
seriously restrict credit. From the 1st proximo
the annual rate of interest on deposits at sight or
in account current will be reduced to 2 per cent.
On the other hand, the rate on deposits for one year
will be advanced to 8 per cent. The interest on
advances in account current, under contract, is to be
advanced to 9 per cent., with ½ per cent. com-
mission half-yearly. Certain credits, such, for
instance, as those used for exchange speculations,
are to be reduced one-half.—*Chilian Times*,
June 22.—A slight excitement was caused for a short
time on Wednesday by the mutinous conduct of
the government palace escort squadron, which
being no longer necessary for the public service
was about to be disbanded. Badly advised, the
troopers refused to obey orders and give up their
arms, alleging as the excuse for their disobedience
that they had not as yet been paid off. Some of
the mutineers loaded their rifles and opened fire
on the roof of the palace, with the intention of resist-
ing the Callao battalion which was on guard and
had orders to disarm them. The minister of war,
Senor Bustamante y Salazar, accompanied by the
inspector general of the army with courage and
prudence, which is to their credit, on hearing what
had taken place, went up also to the roof and
spoke firmly but kindly to the offenders, who there-
upon surrendered their arms and were subse-
quently paid off. The transport *Santa Rosa* will
leave to-day for the south of the republic, taking
all the officers and troops of the disbanded bat-
talions, who reside in that portion of the country
and desire to return to their homes.—*Peruvian
Mail*, June 1st.—The year has been distinguished by a number
of successful forgeries and frauds on the banks,
and the public treasury, which has never before
been approached. Fortunately the amounts in-
volved have not been sensationally large, but in
the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars
have been made away with by such means, in the
last few months. The most recent case is a fraud
on the Banco de Chile, carried out by some clever
scoundrels who either forged or fraudulently
obtained the genuine visé of the accountant to a
number of cheques, and cashed them in the respec-
table disjunct of Salesian friars. The methods
adopted by the police to discover the culprits have
led to a great sensation in Santiago. It is declared
that some suspected Italians have been barbarously
maltreated and tortured, to cause them to divulge
their connection with this crime, in which a great
many people are supposed to have had a hand.
The matter has been taken up by the Italian min-
ister, and is being sent to the bottom. We are
inclined to believe that the newspaper reports are
much exaggerated, but there is no doubt that
police methods in this country, although of course
well intended, are sometimes very rough, and it is
to be feared occasionally bear with cruel hardness
on unjustly suspected men.—*Valparaiso Review*
or June.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
 and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

nachs,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Diventa Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg." Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 350.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Diventa Gesellschaft, Berlin, and cons.)

England..... (Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and cons.)

France..... (M. A. von Rothschild, Paris, and cons.)

Spain..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and cons.)

Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, and cons.)

Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and cons.)

Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Agores and cons.)

United States..... (C. A. Mink & Co., New York, and cons.)

Uruguay..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo, and cons.)

Argentina..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, and cons.)

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Receives orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger, —Krah,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 551, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buena
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.,—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS,

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
 every description of Banking business.

DO YOU BATHE ?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy
 your bath you must have one of our
 INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough
 water for a comfortable bath in five minutes,
 burning an insignificant quantity of gas,
 and will heat water instantly for all other
 domestic purposes, being always ready
 day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely
 of copper, their durability is in no wise
 affected by any chemical action arising from
 the acid or alkali contained in the water, and
 the three points of vantage we claim for
 these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.

2. That they will last a life time and not
 corrode and wear out in a short time as is
 the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and
 practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians,
 it is a handsome feature of decoration
 to the bath room and is guaranteed for
 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it
 will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this
 machine working and answer any question in
 explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in
 working order in your bath room for a very
 reasonable price, our address is

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an
 agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,

H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,
 esquina da rua Senador Saraiva.

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find
 the machine on exhibition and for sale.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer
 can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Ed
 itions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
 constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

TO LET

A furnished room, with board, in healthy part of Rio, with
 fine view, in a very quiet lonely house.
 Rua Prince Imperial n. 31.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS

A Smoking Concert will be given at the
 Club on Saturday the 27th inst., to which
 all members are invited.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Secretary.

**To Mill Owners,
Mill Managers, etc.**

Anticipating the great rise in Hides and Leather,

Lancaster & Co.

Manchester (England)

Have made contracts which enable them to supply
 all their old and new clients with the BEST
 BELTING at a much cheaper rate than any
 other firm.

Cables "Lancastrian," Manchester

A. B. C. CODE USED.

From the *Valparaiso Review*, June, 1895.**A COUNTRY WITH A FUTURE.**

In the days of Spanish empire in South
 America the vice-regal province of Peru
 stretched to a far greater extent than the
 present republic of that name. It had a
 coast line of some fifteen hundred miles.
 It spread inland over the huge masses of the
 Andes with their double conformation and
 the hollow plateau which this included, and
 far beyond down their eastern slopes, so as
 to command the navigation of the head
 waters of the great rivers of Brazil and Ar
 gentina. Its breadth varied with the breadth
 of the long lines of mountain district.
 These beginning in the north with a width
 of some two hundred miles gradually ex
 tended their borders until at the southern
 limit of old Peru it would be necessary to
 travel some five hundred miles as the crow
 flies before leaving the steeper passes for the
 low lying land that slopes gently towards
 the Atlantic. Taking into calculation the
 irregularities of the surface, these mountain
 districts with the eastward fringe of
 plains and river valleys must have given not
 less than twelve hundred thousand square
 miles of territory to the Spanish province.
 The southern portion of the Cordilleras not
 only spreads much further eastward than
 the northern but contains loftier peaks and
 far greater stretches of table lands at extreme
 altitudes. This district was sufficiently
 distinct in character to be thought of as a
 region apart, and to be given the name of
 the Altos or upstairs portion of Peru. Here
 the bulging out of the mountains was such
 that to a great extent they faced north-east
 and south-east, as well as directly east,
 sending from their masses of perpetual snow
 affluents, northwards to the Amazon, and
 south-eastwards and eastwards to the River
 Plate.

Some years before the uprising which
 ended in the breaking up of Spanish
 America into independent republics, the
 difficulty of administering upper Peru from
 Lima had been recognized. When about
 1808 the new vice-royalty of Buenos Aires
 had been established the annexation of this
 district to the new province had been con
 templated and indeed nominally carried
 into effect. Until means of communication
 however were developed, close connection
 was impossible. There was no difficulty,
 therefore, in forming upper Peru into an
 independent republic, when the efforts of
 the Colombian liberator, Bolivar, were
 brought to a successful issue by the com
 plete victory over the Spanish viceroy at the
 battle of Ayacucho in December, 1824.
 The name then given to the new state
 preserved the tradition of gratitude to the
 Colombian patriot, though he himself took
 no share in its government beyond formu
 lating a constitution which the Bolivians
 were glad to accept.

The country thus set apart to work out
 its own destiny possesses certain unique
 natural features. The most remarkable is
 the vast plateau twelve thousand feet above
 the sea with its streams and rivers and lakes,
 like those of the Jordan valley and the Dead
 sea, isolated from the rest of the water
 system of the world. Of the lakes, Titicaca,
 half of which belongs to Bolivia, is best
 known, but others are to be found further
 south along the elongated basin of the
 tableland, which like Titicaca have no out
 lets to the ocean. The highlands enclosing

this basin are bleak and bare, rocky and
 sterile, but in minerals they are exception
 ally rich. Much of their mineral resources
 at present remains to be discovered and
 worked. It is well known however that
 there is gold, and ores possessing an extra
 ordinary percentage of copper, and the
 enormous wealth already extracted from the
 mines of Huanchaca and Chuco may be
 without exaggeration regarded as a mere
 instalment of the amount which yet awaits
 production. The slopes that look towards
 the territories of Brazil and Argentina are
 amply supplied with water by the trade
 winds from the Atlantic; which are there
 drained of their moisture to the last drop,
 and enjoy in consequence a splendid fer
 tility. In thinking of these regions the
 distinguished naturalist and traveller, Mr.
 Clements Markham, grows enthusiastic, en
 larging upon their vast tropical forests with
 innumerable varieties of the choicest woods,
 and their virgin lands which yield the best
 coffee and chocolate in the world, besides
 the chinchona bark which is rich in
 quinine.

When Bolivar launched the republic upon
 its independent course it was very inade
 quately furnished with population. Vast
 natural riches were there, but there were
 few hands to convert these into available
 wealth. Of the Indian population that
 had made the country so productive under
 the rule of the Incas, there remained per
 haps not more than four hundred thousand,
 a proportion of one to each square mile and
 a half. To direct these there were some
 sixty thousand of Spanish descent. The
 aborigines are a hardy race. They are
 short of stature but are very strongly built.
 Their close association with the mountains
 through long generations has developed a
 peculiar formation of the leg, which gives
 them a special facility for travelling in rug
 ged uplands. With a small bag of parched
 corn for his sole support, an Aymara Indian
 can cover as much as seventy miles in one
 day. For many years after the establish
 ment of the republic the Indian and Span
 ish elements of the population existed side
 by side with little community of interests.
 The Indians lived by themselves in village
 communes under the rule of an *alcald* of
 their own race. They are said to have long
 cherished a secret determination to rise
 against the whites and expel them from
 amongst them. Partly on account of their
 superstition, and partly from their incapacity
 for vigorous initiative, this determination
 gradually evaporated without having ever
 given rise to insurrectionary movement.
 Meanwhile the colonists of Spanish descent
 made an eminently unsatisfactory use of
 their independence. Between 1825 and 1872
 the presidential office changed hands ten
 times. On six of these occasions the change
 was the result of revolution. The two
 first presidents were men of high character
 and noble purpose. Of the other eight,
 one only was respectable. The rest were
 military adventurers of low type.

With the names of some, horrible out
 rages are associated. One so far disregarded
 the comity of nations as to inflict indigni
 ties upon the British representative which
 resulted in the famous obliteration of
 Bolivia by Lord Palmerston from the face
 of the map of the civilized world.

To one only, Melgarejo, who retained
 the presidency from about 1867 to 1871,
 can any character for statesmanship be
 attributed. Under his rule a navigation
 company was formed with the object of
 opening out the natural waterways, which
 connect the eastern fringes of Bolivian Cor
 dilleras with the Atlantic. The scheme it
 is true proved abortive. Still it was credit
 able to Melgarejo that he alone made an
 attempt to release the country from its
 paralyzing isolation from the outer world of
 commerce.

The circumstances attending the forma
 tion of the republic of Bolivia point to the
 existence of an expectation that the main
 communications with the country would
 eventually be eastward to the Pacific. In
 settling the boundaries inadequate provi
 sion was made for outlets in the latter
 direction. The strip of Pacific coast as
 signed to Bolivia contained only the
 wretched port of Cobija, for Antofagasta,
 although also within Bolivian territory, was
 an after creation of the nitrate grounds,
 which in 1825 were an unsuspected source
 of wealth. Nor was the route from Cobija
 the most direct and convenient line of ac
 cess to the heart of Bolivia. That existed
 further north from the port of Arica through
 a district retained by Peru. From the

earliest years of her independence the sympathies of Bolivia were with Perú rather than with Chili. Indeed it was the policy of Santa Cruz, the most able and patriotic of her early presidents, to establish a confederacy of the northern republics. To this policy Chili opposed a determined resistance with a jealousy of the ascendancy of Lima which dated back probably to the times of the Spanish vice-royalty. A successful war with her northern neighbors resulted in the breaking up of the confederacy. The tradition however of a community of interests between Perú and Bolivia and of a community of antagonism against Chili lingered through another forty years. Between 1870 and 1878 Chilian capital directed by English enterprise made the Bolivians aware of the wealth they possessed in the nitrate of their desert coast.

The port of Antofagasta had been created and a railway had climbed from thence a short way into the interior. Tempted by Perú, the Bolivian government displayed a tendency to hamper this development of their resources through the agency of the southern republic. There was a renewal of the policy of Santa Cruz. An alliance with Perú was made. Again Chili resisted this policy by force of arms and on this occasion with a vigor and perseverance that reduced Perú to impotence and deprived Bolivia of such scant communication with the Pacific as had been granted to her on attaining her independence. At the close of the war, Antofagasta, Cobija and Arica fell into Chilian hands and thus the isolation of Bolivia was rendered complete.

There is a point of view from which Bolivia may be congratulated upon her temporary obliteration. She has thus been delivered from the enterprise of the financial speculator. For a government which was popularly accredited with the expulsion of a British official with his face turned to a donkey's tail, to have attempted to place a loan upon the European money market, would plainly have proved a work of supererogation. Equally impossible would it have been to captivate foreign capital by the proffer of mortgage bonds, the proceeds of which, as in the Argentine, might be spent unproductively. Thus Bolivia has passed safely through the period when that "consummate ass," the British investing public, was eager to lavish its savings with unquestioning credulity upon any country that was sufficiently distant, alien, and unknown. She has practically no foreign debt to hamper her financial arrangements or force her into repudiation. Since her complete isolation at the close of the war, which gave the nitrate districts to Chili, no one has been tempted to force the industrial development of Bolivia from outside. Nevertheless there has been development.

The railway from Antofagasta to the nitrate grounds has been gradually extended for some hundreds of miles to meet the requirements of the Huanchaca and Oruro silver mines. Improved machinery and plant for the economical working of metals has been introduced as it was wanted, paid for with Bolivian money. The pest of an inconvertible paper currency has never found an opportunity of running riot in Bolivia, of creating, as in Chili, a bubble of mutual indebtedness incapable of standing the test of liquidation, and of calling into existence industries intrinsically unremunerative but able to extract an apparent profit by means of fluctuations in exchange out of the pockets of the nation at large.

Thus it has come to pass that the hitherto despised republic of the Andean highlands stands to-day in a favorable position. Undoubtedly she has vast resources lying dormant. She needs a gradual influx of skilled directors of labor with capital at their command, when they are satisfied that it can be employed with advantage. The capable and trustworthy industrial expert first—the capital afterwards—this is the true principle. If this is followed it seems probable that much foreign money may be satisfactorily invested in Bolivia, now that the days of indiscriminate plunging into fantastic schemes in South America are presumably a thing of the past. A picture of the condition of the country at the present moment constructed out of the reports of reliable and keen-sighted travellers, gives strong confirmation to the foregoing view. They find the population more than doubled since the era of the independence. The proportion of the whites has greatly increased.

Of these there are now some two hundred and fifty thousand. The increase of

half castes is still more significant as showing a wholesome fusion of elements otherwise somewhat antagonistic. Mr. Clements Markham writing of Bolivia in 1854 places the sum of whites and half castes taken together as a little under eighty thousand. The latter alone last year were calculated to amount to three hundred and fifty thousand. Those of pure Indian blood have not greatly increased in comparison with the other portions of the population. Their number is given approximately as eight hundred thousand, one quarter of which inhabit the forests of the eastern slopes in a state of savage hostility. The six hundred thousand tame Indians, though still living in communities apart and retaining some of their old suspicion and dislike for the conquering Spanish race, are tractable enough. Even amongst these there are distinctions of clan and dialect. Like the Assyrian and Babylonian conquerors, the Incas were accustomed to deport whole populations after a successful campaign and plant different races and languages side by side in the new provinces which were added to their empire. There are perhaps half-a-dozen differences of race and speech to be found in Bolivia, and these are further accentuated by the practice of wearing hats and clothes of characteristic shape and color. The centres of white population are the towns of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Sucre and Potosí. The *patio* of an importer's store in one of these places is often the scene of a curious spectacle. Two or three groups of Indians perhaps will be there, the appearance of the members of each shewing the tribe to which the group belongs. They are busily engaged in dividing up the goods which have been purchased as a single lot from the store hard by. Their knowledge of numbers is very small. It is impossible for them to carry arithmetical calculations far enough for each to take his share of the price in the money given for the country produce they bring, and make individual purchases for himself. The valleys opening on to the lofty plateaux are full of farms. From the beds of the streams and rivers which flow down these valleys gold can be washed in modest quantities. There are spots also where copper ore, soft in structure and exceptionally rich in quality, can be gathered without the assistance of elaborate tools and machinery.

In such districts the Indians travel to the towns accompanied by their wives. Bales of wool from the sheep, alpaca and parcels of the soft silky hair of the vicuñas in addition to their pockets of gold and rich minerals and cobra are apportioned to each beast with a nice regard to exactness of weight, for the llamas are very knowing and will lie down and refuse utterly to stir if a single pound beyond the accustomed amount is added to their load. On reaching the stores in the towns the party deposits the merchandise as a whole and a bargain is struck for a certain quantity of bright colored baize, and flour, alcohol, sugar, and even strong English beer in return.

This is what they may be seen dividing up amongst the members of the party in the *patio* belonging to the store. Any one attempting to penetrate into the Indian district will find the inhabitants somewhat inhospitable and even disinclined to trade in the necessities he may require. The presence of the soldier and the priest amongst them has been enforced. For these they feel respect not mingled with fear. To facilitate intercourse travellers will sometimes make their passage in ecclesiastical or military disguise.

Already there are signs of the extension of foreign enterprise to the rich valleys of the eastern slopes of Bolivia. A party under the direction of an Englishman is at the present moment engaged in the attempt to turn the course of one of the infant tributaries of the Amazon with the view of extracting gold from the river bed. The work no doubt is carried on under difficulties. Violent floods come without a warning and cause serious danger. Supplies have to be pushed laboriously through thick forests haunted by hostile Indians. Still to the enterprising person with sporting instincts there is a charm about the description of the life of these pioneers, in a healthy district, between two and three thousand feet above the sea level, close to a river full of fish, and surrounded by woods teeming with parrots and monkeys, wild pigs, deer and wild turkeys.

During her years of isolation Bolivia seems to have passed beyond the stage of

periodical revolutions. The portion of the population which is interested in politics is contented with the existing government. There are no rival parties eager to contend for the election of the next president.

The possible jealousy of the chief towns is allayed by the practice of holding congress in each in turn. There are eighteen members of the senate and sixty-four deputies. These receive payment for their services, but not sufficient to make politics a captivating profession. The revenue, too, is modest, but enough for efficient administration and unpretending development in the direction of public works and improved methods of general education. The monetary unit is a silver dollar of the intrinsic value of about twenty pence. Bank notes are accepted freely, for the credit institutions have been so well managed that there is perfect confidence in the convertibility of the paper currency. One bank is considered to have inadequate reserves, and its notes are received with hesitation.

Until lately it was thought that Bolivia might be subject to difficulties with foreign powers. Her external trade is chiefly beneficial to Chili.

The goods she requires are to a great extent shipped from Valparaiso and distributed throughout Bolivia by French, Italian and Chilian storekeepers. Her chief export is the silver of the famous mines of Huanchaca and Oruro. The former has already produced many millions of ounces and is reported to have some fifty millions more in sight. Silver bars are subject to a tax of sixty-five cents to each mark of eight ounces, and one-fifth of the whole production has to pass through the mint. Thus the silver industry is of vital importance to the home government. But the shares in these mines are held largely by Chilians.

Two-thirds of the exports pass at present through Chilian custom-houses, about half being carried by the Chilian railway which discharges its freight at the port of Antofagasta. Nervous minds anticipated that the old sympathy with Perú might imperil Chilian interests, and certain hasty diplomatic negotiations with the Argentine republic gave color to the notion that she was coquetting with her ancient suzerain of Buenos Aires. Such fears, however, have been extinguished by the knowledge that a treaty has been concluded with Chili calculated to connect Chili and Bolivia by the bonds of close mutual interests and create a bulwark against Peruvian intrigue and Argentine aggression. England too has at length restored Bolivia to a place in the map of the civilized world, marking the circumstance by the appointment of a capable diplomatic agent in the person of Mr. St. John whose work will consist largely in making Bolivian resources known abroad.

H. E. WETHERALL.

CHANCHAMAYO.

The *Comercio* in its edition of yesterday evening publishes a letter which fully explains how the government of Perú is once more killing the hen which lays the golden egg. Of late the fertile valley of Chanchamayo has been attracting considerable attention, and many enterprising individuals of Anglo-Saxon descent have settled down there, devoting their labor chiefly to the cultivation of coffee and tobacco. Just, however, as the place was going ahead just when these settlers were about to reap some reward for their labor, the last Congress stepped in and imposed a tax of S. 11.50 per quintal on tobacco, so that by the time this article reaches Lima, it costs more than double its primitive value, and at the present prices in this capital leaves a loss to the producer of about S. 6 per quintal. This may be what in this country is termed protection to native industry, but to us it savors of "Tuer la poule pour avoir l'œuf." Formerly the tobacco produced in the mountains, or mountain districts, was exempt from this tax, but the law passed by the last Congress having revoked all previous legislation on this subject, the produce of Chanchamayo became liable to the general impost levied upon tobacco cultivated in the country. Every day we read in the native papers the cry that capitalists required, and colonists wanted to develop the natural resources of this country; but no sooner do colonists settle down somewhere, and employ their capital and labor in rendering the soil productive, than down comes the government, or "fisco" as they term it here, and squeezes the colony by imposing ill-considered taxes, thereby killing the hen which lays the golden egg. We consider that by giving publicity to the complaint of the planters in the Chanchamayo valley, and in calling the serious attention of the government to the evil, we are rendering an important service to the great work of colonization, and to the country which so much needs it in order to increase its productive forces. —*Peruvian Mail*, June 8th.

Not long since Julius Cesar was known among us as an inventor of a flying machine, William Shakespeare was mayor of New Orleans and Isais the Prophet was a vagabond in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. To this it may be added that Robert Browning is a horticulturist in Rosario and all the ancient Greeks and Dioctetan the Marjory are playing jacquin here in Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine minister to Chili, Sr. Quirino Costa, left Buenos Aires for Santiago on the 12th inst.

—It is said that the Argentine government has purchased the new Italian ironclad, *Garinibaldi*, which will arrive here in October and will be called the *San Martin*.

—Extremely cold weather is reported from the River Plate. Ice is reported even in the northern Argentine provinces. At Montevideo the thermometer marked 5 degrees below zero on the 12th.

—The drainage works for the city of Mendoza, Argentina, will be very shortly commenced, all arrangements being now completed. The system used will be the same as that of La Plata, and the cost will be \$400,000.

—The fact that the body of Saldanha da Gama has not been found and that the bodies of his staff have been found horribly mutilated, awakens doubts for the savage instincts of the Brazilian army. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We have omitted to mention that since Sunday last the health authorities have suspended the "fumigation" of vessels from Brazilian ports, with the exception of those from Santos that still remain subject to the process. This might have been done much sooner with advantage to the port. —*Montevideo Times*, July 3.

—A brick trade in mules is being carried on between the upper and north-western provinces and Chili. The latter has numerous agents engaged in this traffic which has become so extensive as to seriously alarm the provincial governments. Brazil is also purchasing large quantities of mule from Cordoba and Corrientes. —*Argentine Budget*.

—It is reported on very good authority that the position of things in the Neuquen territory as disclosed by the census, is causing the national government much uneasiness. Out of 20,000 souls in the territory, 18,000 prove to be Chilians, send their children to Chilian schools and openly regard Chili as their country. —*Argentine Budget*, Rosario.

—Loud complaints have been made against the autocratic decree of the governor of San Juan, prohibiting all citizens enrolled in the national guards from leaving the province without a special passport. A police commissary, with a picket of 20 men, have been placed on guard at the railway station, and the intending travellers, who have not the corresponding permit, are conducted to the police station. —*Argentine Budget*.

—The persistent spread of disease in Mendoza, especially diphtheria, small-pox and scarlet fever, is causing considerable uneasiness amongst the inhabitants, and is the subject of serious consideration on the part of the authorities. The government have in project a series of measures which will be submitted to the legislature this session, and which, it is hoped, will improve the health of the town. Meanwhile the city has been divided up into sections, and medical assistance will be provided gratis. Statistics show that out of 26,000 births during the last six years, only 5,000 are at present alive, and last month thirty-three persons died from diphtheria alone, which is 60 per mil of the population. —*Argentine Budget*, June 30th.

—A new quarter has come round and with it the usual nuisance of obtaining new fiscal stamps and hastening to change the old ones lest they be dishonestly repudiated at the end of a few days. The service for the distribution of the stamps is deficient in the extreme, and the whole system is one of endless vexations and serious loss of time for business men. Now has also come into force the new disposition establishing different stamps for different classes of receipts, and one day's experience has been sufficient to prove it as a new and utterly senseless vexation of dealers, to be abolished without further ado. The more we see of this stamp act and its antiquated complications, the more vexations, obstructive and exacting do we find it. It could only be devised by a government and chambers entirely out of touch with and even ignorant of business operations and requirements. A general protest should be raised against it in business circles, and a demand for its entire reform and simplification at the first opportunity. —*Montevideo Times*, July 3.

THE smallest republic in the world is San Marino which has an area of seven square miles. Its population is 8,000, the capital claiming 750 souls. The "Arringo," composed of heads of families, was its first political society. This developed into the "sovereign council," a body of sixty elected by the people. The council is represented by two captains-regent. These hold office for six months, and are not eligible again for three years. One stands for the professions, the other for the agricultural classes. To avoid a civil war, justice is administered by a stranger. The army is made up of all male citizens from 16 to 60 years old. This consists of nine companies of 140 soldiers each, or 1,360 men in all. The receipts and expenditures about balance, each being a little over \$20,000. Of this amount \$5,000 is devoted to the army. There is no public debt. There are a public library, hospital, a cathedral, and a university.

A CURIOUS addition to the British empire was made a few months ago without attracting much attention. This late annexation is not likely to be much of a burden on the imperial treasury, and it certainly will not add to it. The desert island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, is the new possession. Its sole inhabitants are land crabs, turtles, and sea-birds; but the island is interesting owing to the belief that it holds the hidden hoard of some long-forgotten pirates. Many expeditions have been fitted out to recover the supposed treasure, but in vain. The last was conducted on co-operative principles by Mr. E. E. Knibb, the well-known war correspondent, who described the attempt in "The Cruise of the Alert." Perhaps the government means to have another shy at the treasure. —*Financial News*, June 4.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £5 abroad (308 when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reas; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.,

154 Nassau St., New York;

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, London;

"Frost & Co.,

25 New Bridge St.,

and at the Victoria Store.

SÃO PAULO.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16th, 1895.

THE bill now before Congress in regard to foreign life insurance companies, and the report of the house committees in favor of its adoption, are worthy of serious consideration. Although the constitution guarantees foreign capital against discriminating legislation, the chauvinist members of Congress seem inclined to impose whatever they please upon the persons and property of foreigners, and to justify their action by appeals to the patriotism of their colleagues and constituents. That this policy will work injustice to the foreigner and serious prejudice to the country, no one can deny. It will drive away foreign enterprise and capital and deliver Brazil wholly into the hands of men who have no capital and are unwilling to work. One of the reasons why these restrictions are advocated, is that the earnings of the foreign companies are sent abroad, which is construed to mean that the country is just so much the poorer. If this is true, then the man who insures his life or property is also impoverished, for he pays out money which is reproductive only on some future contingency. If the insurer is deserving of confidence, then he must be permitted to make whatever use of his capital his judgment recommends. Neither the insured, nor the government, can ask him to take a risk without having full control of the investment of his resources. Were the attack on the two American life insurance companies a serious one, there is much we could say against the adoption of the proposed bill. Everyone knows, however, that these two companies are too sound and too well managed to be affected by the trivial arguments of those who are advocating this bill. They are far more rigidly inspected than they would be here, and far more care is taken in their investments than would be possible in Brazil. For the policy-holders there is much more security in the American investments of these companies than there would be in anything at present offered here. In a country where the government considers itself authorized to "scale" its bonded indebtedness at pleasure, and to squander its special deposits, as in the case of the gold deposited to guarantee bank issues, at its own sweet will, there can not be said to exist anything very secure in the way of investments. But all this is foreign to what is apparently the real purpose of the bill. It is shrewdly surmised that there is a scheme for a great national life insurance company behind this movement—another *monte-pio geral*, perhaps—which will step in and take up the business of the two foreign companies, when they are compelled to leave these shores. Whether such a company can offer better security and yield more benefit to the country, is a question worth consideration. There are many who distrust such a scheme, and they are not foreigners either.

While there are some good reasons for collecting import duties in gold, it should not be overlooked that there are others which, under present conditions, are very much against it. To start with, we assume what may be considered a truism, that the state and the people are not enemies and that their acts should be designed for the benefit of both. Practically, it is a life partnership, in which the people furnish the capital and the government manages the business. It is inadmissible, therefore, that

they should be hostile to each other, or that they should rob or defraud each other. Unfortunately this simple relationship is not always remembered, and it not infrequently occurs that the government and the people are considered antagonistic to each other, with hostile interests, and privileged to rob and oppress each other at pleasure. We will assume, however, that their interests are identical, and that neither one can be injured without prejudicing the other. The government requires gold for its foreign engagements and as its income is derived from taxation, or from the people, it is right that it should ask for some part of this taxation in gold, for the financial blunders of the government have driven it away. Gold has become an article of merchandise in the trade of the country and it can only be obtained through the ordinary channels of foreign commerce and at prices varying according to supply and demand and the depreciation of the currency and credit of the country. To require the payment of certain taxes partly in gold adds another burden to those already weighing upon trade, and likewise another element of uncertainty in commercial transactions. As it is not proposed to reduce the tariff rates on imports, this new requirement is also equivalent to an increase of taxation, which will result in higher prices for imported goods to the consumer. This will be inevitable. The importer only advances the tax, which is added to the cost of the merchandise and becomes a part of its retail price. Ultimately all these taxes are collected from the people, and it is necessary, therefore, for the government to consider whether they can pay it. It would be suicidal—although it is often done—for a government to impoverish its people by means of heavy taxes. The authorities should therefore consider whether the people can pay these additional taxes without prejudice to themselves. In our opinion they can not do it. They are already burdened with high costs of living, high rents, and constantly increasing taxes. A few industries yield good profits and pay good wages, but they also are overtaxed and their position is becoming precarious. Much as the treasury needs the money, it will be extremely unwise to overtax the people to obtain it.

From The Review, Buenos Aires, June 8.

THE CIBLAS AND JACKSON DOCK, MONTEVIDEO.

Thinking it may be of interest to our readers we publish a few data regarding the above dock, we believe, one of the largest, if not the largest, in South America.

The dock is situated in Punta Lobos, at the very entrance to the port of Montevideo, and occupies a surface of 31 hectares, 29 of these being submarine.

The ground is firm and surrounded by a broad wall, except on the east side, where the entrance gate is situated. This gate is sheltered on the north and north-east by a strong wall and terrace, and on the south by a wharf 105 metres long, 10 wide, and 8 high at ordinary tide.

The dock proper runs east to west, and its dimensions are:—

Length of first section..... 195 feet
Length of second section..... 255 "

Total length..... 450 "

Width at entrance gate..... 35 "

Width at bottom..... 40 "

The greatest height of water at high tide is 24 feet, the least at low tide 14 feet.

The entrance gate is of iron, and is moved by an eight horse-power engine.

Sixty metres inside of the entrance gate, the dock is divided off into section No. 2 by another gate made of wood.

The pumping engines and boilers are two in number of each, the former are of 10 and 15 inches, and are capable of emptying the dock in six hours.

There are several large sheds for storing coal, tools, naval stores and cargo; the one for the last purpose occupying a surface of nearly 600 metres.

The machine shop and foundry cover 1,000 metres of ground.

Besides these there are the other necessary buildings such as office, manager's house, carpenter's shop, and workmen's dwelling houses.

The wharves and sheds are all provided with double tracks of rails, for running trucks, and 2 steam cranes of 3 and 10 tons.

The entrance to the dock is effected by means of 2 channels, one on the north-east, and the other on the south-east, the direction of these being indicated by buoys.

All the establishment is supplied with electric lighting, the lamps necessary for working at bottom of ships being of 1,000 c. p. each.

The building of the dock occupied over 10 years, having been begun on July 15th, 1874, and finished on October 20th, 1884. On the 17th of October, 1879, however, the first vessel entered the dock, that is to say, 5 years and 3 months before the works were entirely completed.

Vessels, not Uruguayan, repaired in the dock left, during 1894 for various charges, such as stores, repairs, storage of cargo, and lighters, etc., the sum of \$238,584.87 gold. Calculating at the same rate, it may be taken that the

country has been benefited, during the 15 years of the dock's working, with the respectable sum of \$3,578,771 in gold.

The masonry of the dock is actually in the hands of the heirs of the late Messrs. Chilis and Jackson.

The technical department of the establishment is in charge of the old captain, Mr. Augustin Vila Comil.

The head of the machine shops is the well-known engineer, Mr. Edward Gillespie.

NICARAGUA'S RICHES.

The area of Nicaragua is only about 49,500 English square miles. There are few towns, and all of them, with two exceptions, are small and rude. The population of Managua, the capital, is 18,000, and that of Leon, formerly the capital, 25,000. The town of Caruto is the principal port on the Pacific, and the *ladino* element (a mixture of white and Indians) predominates there. The most important industry of the inhabitants of Nicaragua is the raising of cattle, the hides of which are exported; and among the other exports are coffee, bananas, sugar, indigo, coconuts, cotton, Brazil wood and cedar. The head of cattle number over 400,000. The greater part of the imports are from England, and the greater part of the exports are to the United States. There are over 100 mines worked by American companies, in nearly all of which gold is found mixed with silver, and in a few cases with copper. A good deal of American capital has been sunk in them. Nicaragua is especially rich in valuable woods, the mahogany, rose trees, grandaulo, and rumico, also medicinal trees, besides other commercial trees, including the castillo elastica, from which India-rubber is made; the gutta-percha tree and several trees which produce gums.

There are numerous volcanic peaks, a few of which are still active, but most of them have long been extinct. The last great eruption was that of 1835, when Cosiguina scattered its hot ashes over a circle 1,500 miles in diameter. Near some of the extinct craters are vast beds of lava and scoria, and numerous vents called "infernillos," which emit smoke and sulphurous vapors. On the Pacific coast the soil is very rich, and the climate is essentially that of the central zone; but the amount of cultivated land is small in proportion to the arable area of the country. Maize, the principal food of the natives, is very prolific, and fine fruits and vegetables grow in abundance.

The form of government is constitutional and republican. There is a congress of two branches, the senate and the house of representatives, the members of both of which number only thirty-nine, who are elected under the Nicaraguan system of universal suffrage. The President now in power, Gen. Santos Zelaya, was elected in the Nicaraguan way, last year, and holds office for four years. He has a council of four ministers, who have charge of that number of departments of the government.

The active army of Nicaragua consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 40,000, besides a nominal militia force of 5,000.

There are about 100 miles of railway open in the country, which were built at heavy cost. One line extends from Corinto, a distance of 58 miles, and another from the capital to Granada, 33 miles. A number of concessions for new lines of greater length have been granted to contractors, who are blamed for delaying their construction. There are over 1,700 miles of telegraph lines. There are a few number of schools for the population.

The finances of the government are always in bad condition, on account of the disturbances that often prevail, and in many years the expenditures for the army have been beyond the total receipts. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle.

USES FOR CORN STALK PITH.

Some recent naval experiments show that a material made from the pith of corn stalks is superior to cotton cellulose as a packing between the exterior and interior hulls of war vessels to prevent sinking in case the hull is penetrated by missiles. The cotton cellulose has been used because the packing closes up after the passing of the projectile, leaving no hole for the water to pass through. The corn pith is lighter and more elastic, and seems to be a far better protection. If this invention proves a success, another heretofore waste product will acquire a commercial value.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

It is said that there is a large bakery in Berlin where two hundred-weight of wood bread is turned out every day for popular consumption. The bread is made out of sawdust and fly-rice—three-fourths sawdust. A chemical process takes away the texture and taste of the sawdust, and liberates the saccharine and nutritious elements; and with a little fly-rice it makes nutritious bread which is sold at 4s. 6d. per hundred-weight.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 8.—*Senate*.—There was received a communication from Senator Vicente Machado stating that on account of illness he was unable to attend the Senate. The Senate rejected the motion of Barão do Ladoário asking for information in regard to the death of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. Barão do Ladoário asked for the publication of extracts from the log-book of the transport *Santa* in relation to the shooting of two sergeants of the army. These extracts, he said, show that those sergeants had not been tried by court martial. The commander of the *Santa* in ordering them to be shot had consequently violated the law and the speaker expressed the hope that the time would come when there would be sufficient respect for the law in Brazil to bring that commander before a court of justice to answer for his crime. The speaker stated that he would read to the Senate a letter from a naval officer relating all that oc-

curred on board the government squadron. From that letter it will be seen that with the exception of the torpedo-boat *Guirino Sampaio* all the vessels belonging to that squadron remained at a distance of 10 miles from the *Aquidulán* and discharged their artillery for the purpose of creating the impression that they had taken part in a battle. The deficiency appropriation of 3,341,868,714 for the payment of guaranteed interest on capital invested in railways was voted in and discussed. Senator Ottonio said he had changed his opinion in regard to the strength of the army. All the other republics are arming and Brazil cannot without danger refrain from following their example. He consequently thinks that the country requires an army of 25,000 men. He moved to reconsider the army bill so that it might be amended in conformity with Art. 87 of the constitution. After some remarks from Senator Almeida Dantas and the chair on this subject the Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies making a deficiency appropriation of 898,486,884 for the service of colonisation in Rio Grande do Sul. Senators Arthur Azevedo and Ottonio spoke in favor of the bill for exempting from duty an iron bridge for the Rio Negro.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Szezelelo took the floor on the subject of the transportation crisis on the Central railway. He said that it now requires 12½ hours to receive and weigh 50 cart loads of merchandise, but by introducing certain improvements this work can be done in 2½ hours. For the lack of labor-saving machinery much time is lost in handling salt and coal. He offered a motion addressing to the department of industry a series of questions on the subject of the road. Deputy Filinto Pires made a violent attack on Barão do Ladoário, who he said, after being elected Senator as a republican, is now showing that he is a monarchist. He demanded that the Barão resign his seat in the Senate so that his constituents may choose in his place a senator who will really represent them. Deputy José Carlos attacked the minister of marine, whom he accused of betraying the President of the republic. He offered a motion asking for information in regard to the mass sail for Admiral Saldanha da Gama in the name of the garrison of Villegaignon. His remarks gave rise to a stormy debate and on one occasion, when he said that the minister of marine was good for nothing, the disorder in the house became so great that the president suspended the sitting. Deputy Glycerio opposed the motion of Deputy José Carlos and defended the minister, who he said, is one of the glories of the Brazilian naval service. He deprecated attacks on ministers, which he regards as a revival of the parliamentary system. The minister, he stated, had forbidden the marines to attend the mass. Like the speaker and many other good republicans, the minister may be tolerant towards individual revolutionists, but not towards them as a body. Deputy Brício Filho said that it is one of the constitutional duties of Congress to watch over the execution of the laws. Consequently the motion of Deputy José Carlos is perfectly legitimate. Besides, it is justified by the precedent established by the Deputy now presiding over the house, who last year offered a motion that led to the dismissal of Minister Fchelsch Franc. The speaker subsequently defended the motion. Deputy Szezelelo declared that he would vote for the motion, feeling confident that the minister of marine had committed no act that would not bear the light of day. There was introduced a bill granting a pension of 2,400\$000 per annum to each of the five daughters of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JULY 9.—*Senate*.—Senator Francisco Machado defended Barão do Ladoário, who he thinks, is rendering excellent service to the republic. Barão do Ladoário thanked Senator Francisco Machado for his defence and stated facts proving that he is a republican.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade asked for leave to offer on the following day a motion on the S. Paulo railway. Deputy Aristides de Queiroz introduced a bill on the Central railway which, he said, reached the economical limit of its carrying capacity in 1893, when there passed over the road 800,000 tons of freight. On the 2nd section of the road there are now 30 trains a day, which, he contended, is too great a number for a single track. When a road is worked beyond its capacity confusion is unavoidable. He consequently favored the construction of double lines between Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas. Deputy Junqueira Ayres spoke in defence of the minister of marine.

JULY 10.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade moved to inquire whether the renewal of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company had been signed within the term fixed by the decree of 2nd April last. Deputy Goaciva Lima asked the Chamber to approve an inscription which he presented for the tomb of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Informed by the chair that the Chamber could only act in the matter by voting a bill, he accepted this suggestion and framed a bill, which was rejected without discussion by the Chamber. Deputy Filinto Pires, answering the speech made in the Senate on the previous day by Barão do Ladoário. Deputy Nilo Peganá accused the government of violating the constitution in issuing the decree of Jan. 1 granting pardon to naval cadets who had taken part in the revolution. He censured the purchase of gunpowder and other acts of the minister of marine. Deputy José Carlos declared that he was not tired, and there explanations made in regard to the mass said in the name of the garrison of Villegaignon.

JULY 11.—*Senate*.—After remarks from Barão do Ladoário and Senator Wandenkolk the discussion of the navy bill was postponed to the following day. The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for granting favors to state governments and companies that build branches or extensions of government railways. Senators Gonçalves Chaves and Ottonio discussed the report of the committees on finance and public works against the petition of the Empresa Viçosa do Barão asking to be relieved, without withdrawal of subsidy, of the obligation to navigate Rio das Velhas and offering to navigate in lieu thereof Rio Paracatu. The former contended that the Rio das Velhas was un navigable, which was contested by the latter. The Senate voted a motion of Senator Gonçalves Chaves to ask the government for information on the subject. Senators Francisco Machado and Ba-

— "At the approaching International Congress in London, the railway men of all countries will meet, each thinking that his method of operation is the best, and that his system is the most economical and satisfactory. The railway men of the world are the most egotistic and self-satisfied of men. They will learn something which will be useful to them when they get home. For the delegates themselves this Congress is the best thing in the world. A man who runs for more than five years up and down one railroad line moves in a tunnel, first without light and next without air — at least, without good air. To remain useless — one must enlarge his learning by travel, visiting other lines, and by contact with his brethren from other systems. Contact and attrition in this Congress will rub down the sharp corners and knock out the cranks. I know personally a great number who are going to that Congress who need good health, and I intend to shake them into a full appreciation of the requirements of a modern railroad." — *Chauncey M. Depew*.

F. C. R. C.

mann, Gess & Co.,

destinations were :

receipts of most articles have been

r.—Receipts during the week have been :

21,099 bils.

ste..... nominal.

quotations are lower; viz: 700-720 rs. per lb. for and 680-700 rs. for other marks of American land.

quoted at r\$250—r\$300 per kilogramme.

1,905 " Bulkamh, from Leith.
 11 in dealers and companies.

ADRIANO CRIVELLO

WILSON—114 lb *Ba'kamah*; 12 6 tons; Roop; 56 d
Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MOBILE, Ala., -Swelling *Eschmumel*; 295 tons; And

Principality	Cardinal
Paradise	Opera
Principle	Opera

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERSDEADWOMEN OF BOHEMIA

Terminating at intermediate points

Copyright © 1999 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. This book is printed on acid-free paper.

Circulation		Public Funds		
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (Aplicat).....			913,000— 940\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895, ..			531 000— 537 000
121,645,000	Bonds 4% (Appld) converted.....			1,230 000— 1,230 003
15,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 60%.....			
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 4½ %.....			
16,468 500	Do do 1880 5%.....			
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....			—1,550 000
7,339,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....			
1,400,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....			—1,010 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
90,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9\$000— July 95	—20\$000
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	5 000— July 95	20\$000—
....	do and series.....	80	3 200— July 95	
800,000	Constructor.....	200		
17,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2 000— July 95	16 500— 19 000
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000— July 95	— 50 000
....	do and series.....	200	15 000— July 95	150 000—152 000
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	100	4 000— July 95	70 500— 71 500
159,491,300	Republica do Brazil.....	200	12 000— July 95	229 500—222 000
....	do and series.....	200	6 000— July 95	153 000—153 500
8,000,000	Pural e Hypothecario.....	100	3 000— July 95	71 000— 74 000
....	do and series.....	100	9 000— July 95	241 000—250 000
....	do and series.....	100	4 000— July 95	
Capital	Railways	Par		
40,000,000\$	Pohia & Minas.....	40\$	—	—
16,000,000	Mineirao.....	100	—	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—	—
....	do and series.....	75	—	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—	—
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Itauba.....	200	—	—
....	do and series.....	60	—	—
				8\$500—
				18 000—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$.. —Apr. 95	—17\$500
17,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	.. —Jan. 95	
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	15\$000—Jan. 95	—
3,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	14\$000—Jan. 95	—
6,000,000	Carcon.....	200	— —Jan. 95	—
1,300,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	13 000—Jan. 95	—
1,500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000—Jan. 95	—
....	Industrial Mineira.....	200	12 000—Jan. 95	—
....	Manufactura a Fluminense.....	200		
....	do and series.....	50		
4,000,000	Petropolitano.....	200	8 000—Mar. 95	—
70,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— —Jan. 95	—
360,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	8 000—Jan. 95	20\$500—

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté
(Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 800 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world.
Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**REPRESENTATIVES**Pittsburg Locomotive Works,
Borne & Scrymser, Lubricating Oils,
National Saw Company,
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
Lestrade Bros., Cheese and Butter,
Carter, Macy & Co., Teas,
Cone Export and Commission Co., Dry Goods,
Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co.,
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.,
W. & B. Douglas, Pumps,
Berry Bros., Varnishes, etc.**AGENTS FOR**

some of the principal Export Manufacturers of the United States.

Supplies for Mimeographs and Typewriters of all kinds.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO N.º 2

P. O. Box N.º 1055.

Cable Address: BONTECOU—RIO.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brasil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents**M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.**

25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

Telephone. 181.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,
110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Baudouin) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
DR. BAUDOUIN..... No. 75 Rua 1.º de Março.
from 4 to 5 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

WREXHAM**EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER**

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.**RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO****STOUT ON DRAUGHT**

Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult to obtain in a hot climate.

Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

Sole Agents:

HOGG & MURLY.

71, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 71

**"MILD, MELLOW
AND
MATURED"
SCOTCH
WHISKY
J.R.D.**

SOLE AGENTS

HOGG & MURLY

71, Rua 1.º de Março, 71

FRIEDR. PORDO

FORWARDER

Goods forwarded and in-

sured to and from all parts of
the world.**30, Rua da Candelaria, 30**

P. O. Box 227.

**FILTROS
PASTEUR
FILTROS**

VENDE-SE NO DEPOSITO

DOS UNICOS AGENTES

de la Société anonyme du

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND**SYSTEME PASTEUR**

PARIS

Para o Brasil

EMANUELE CRESTA & C.

44, rua da Quitanda, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO

CEARA HARBOUR WORKS

Wanted at once a clerk. Must speak and write English and Portuguese well, and have a sufficient knowledge of book-keeping to be able to keep a cash account in mircis and sterling. Salary £ 14 a month, passage paid to Ceará. Apply with testimonials, stating nationality, also stating clearly when duties could be entered on to the Resident Engineer, Obras do Porto Ceará.

An English lady seeks re-engagement as daily governess,

Address 28, Rua Carvalho de Sá.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS,

Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA,

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box. 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pen's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.
Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.**VICTORIA STORE**

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

CHALK & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Telegraphic Address: DESPATCH.

P. O. Box 374.

No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMERCIO,

S. PAULO.

Agents for

Messrs. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

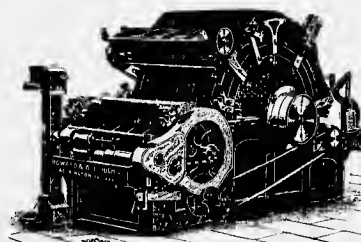
Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.**HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED**
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;**HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,**
SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.

SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.

Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Pepton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1863.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
July 16	Nie...	Southampton, Havre and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 22	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 30	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages, and other information apply to
13, Rua Francisco de Magalhães, 1st floor.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
PROJECTED SAILING
Coleridge..... 31st Augus.
The Steamer

HEVELIUS
(electric light throughout)

will sail for
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

New-York

25th inst.
Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at
moderate rates.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England, and
without the inconveniences of transfer.
For freight apply to the Broker.

Wm. R. McNiven,
87, Rua 12 de Março.
For passages and other information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oropesa..... July 27th
Orellana..... July 24th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.
For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE
ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 34, " " 253
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54
Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRECH,

Office and works: 13, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins
IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.



**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Grocers and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
per Bottle. Wholesale to 12 Cans per Case.
THE FRANKLIN A. VOGLER CO.
Baltimore—Md., U.S.A.
W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen — United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23rd of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates:
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
" —Vigo..... 500 Marks. 140,000
" —Lisbon..... 500 " 130,000
" —London..... 500 " 120,000
For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.
Rua da Alfândega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Aug 16th
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFF
and FORTROVIG; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 63, Rua 12 de Março, as to the following:

OSCAR PETER.—Information is desired as to the
value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who
died at Rio about 1894 or 1895. It is supposed that he arrived
here about 1793 or 1794.

FLORINA CALLES GONZALEZ desires news of her brother
who was a RESIDENT Cook in this City in 1893.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th June 1895.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors.

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Chandler & Price

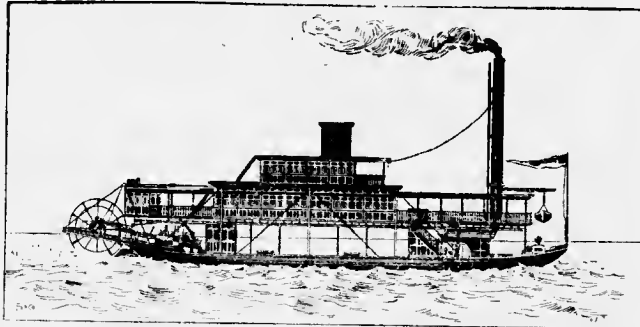
× × GORDON & PRESS × ×

and the Golding & Co.

× × PEARL & PRESS × ×

are great favorites with all job printers.
We have some of each for sale.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STEAMERS have been built by Yarrow & Co. to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of such steamships for all parts of the world.
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as six inches.
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the steamships "Mosquito" and "Donald" for the British Government, for service
on the Zambesi.
They were constructed in portable sections capable of shipment, which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders.
POPLAR, LONDON.

GEPP, EDWARDS & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca
Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

P. O. Box 741.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.
Rio de Janeiro

78, General Camara.

LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always

in stock a large assortment

of English, American,

French, Portuguese and Brazilian

preserves, Wines, Liqueurs

and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and

the quality of every article is guar-

anteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on re-

quest.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

**NEW
VICTORIA
STORE**

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

No. 46 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Dealer in all products of the

country, candles, soap, kero-

sene, provisions of all kinds and

descriptions, finest Wines and Li-

quors, preserved goods in tins and

glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS

SOAP, PERFUMERY, Biscuits and

all other articles appertaining to

this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen

meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand

and England; Guinness Stout and

Whiskey.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

No. 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO

PETROPOLIS